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On February 15, 1922, the permanent act was passed. Each family could retain 80 ha. of its holdings. The nationalized land was distributed to volunteers of the Independence wars, the landless or small land holders. Land was also given to various institutions, such as hospitals, orphanages and church parishes. The landlords were to be paid, while all the recipients, except the veteran volunteers, had 39 years to pay for what they received. This in outline was the act. Some disagreements between the Christian Democratic Block, on one hand, and the Peasant Union and Social Democrats on the other, arose during the debates on land reform and also on the question of compulsory religious education in the school system. In view of this, the coalition between the Christian Democratic and Peasant Union blocks was disolved on January 13, 1922.

Inspite of these differences, the Seimas accomplished its work very successfully. When viewed from a long perspective, its achievements are quite remarkable. The two years of its activity was the most creative period in modern Lithuanian history. The whole nation took part in its work through democratically elected delegates. After 257 sessions it dissolved on October 6, 1922. I.

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